1) **Rosatom has concluded a number of nuclear agreements with African states. What are its ambitions for the continent?**

Our ambition on the African continent is exactly the same as elsewhere in the world - to improve quality of life by providing innovative nuclear technologies, as well as to offer an optimal technologically neutral solution to reduce emissions in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost.

The optimal solution to reduce emissions requires a mix of technologies that work best together in a given environment. In certain regions wind resources are sustainable and affordable, others have great hydropower potential, some regions are blessed with geo-thermal and some have fantastic solar resources that may work well with battery storage. Elsewhere, reducing emissions is possible through demand management. But practically all countries or regions that have existing industry or are trying to industrialise, need a stable low-carbon "base load" - this is where nuclear power becomes key.

We are able to offer the optimal portfolio of solutions to our clients and partners to meet their individual environmental and energy needs. It is important to highlight that Rosatom is actively promoting its commercial offer in wind, hydropower, waste to energy as well as geothermal in Africa.

This being said we still strongly believe that nuclear power is vital to the fight against climate change. Today, it is the only source of low-carbon energy that provides uninterrupted generation regardless of weather or climatic conditions. Wind power and solar power while good, are variable sources that need to be substituted when there is no sun or wind. These sources are generally substituted with hydrocarbon sources - coal and gas. This equates to millions of tons of emissions, despite the growing share of renewables.

2) **What was Rosatom’s response to the High Court ruling that invalidated its 2014 IGA with South Africa?**

The Western Cape High Court decision of 26 April 2017 has no direct relation to Rosatom. The determination refers to the internal ratification procedures of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa for three government-to-government agreements signed in 2014 with Russia, South Korea and the USA. This determination has no effect on our cooperation with the Republic of South Africa in terms of nuclear power development for peaceful purposes.

3) **South Africa is now focusing on the potential procurement of small-scale nuclear reactors. Does Rosatom believe it has the technology to fulfil South Africa’s requirements? Did it respond to the Requests for Information issued in relation to these reactors?**

We believe that the future of nuclear energy is closely intertwined with small modular reactors, particularly on the African continent. SMR’s compact size opens up numerous opportunities for their deployment in remote areas, extreme climate zones, costal or offshore areas, regions with poor infrastructure or mineral extraction sites.

Rosatom's experience in developing SMRs goes back more than 65 years. Russia's small reactor technologies underlie a great number of designs, including the world's first nuclear power plant, nuclear icebreaker fleet, and the only floating nuclear power plant in the world. Today, Rosatom can offer to its customers both land-based and floating nuclear power plants (FNPPs) based on our cutting-edge RITM-series small modular reactors, which design incorporates many years of experience in operating Russian icebreaker fleet.

Akademik Lomonosov, the world's only floating nuclear power plant, located at the Russian port of Pevek (Chukotka), is a bright example for a future fleet of nuclear power plants to serve remote and isolated areas. The 70 MW floating power unit, equipped with two small modular reactors was connected to the isolated electricity network in Pevek in December 2019.

Under the agreement Rosatom has inked this year with the government of a northern Russian region of Yakutia, a land-based SMR nuclear power plant with a RITM-200 reactor is planned to be built by 2028 to provide the Kyuchus gold deposit and local population with electricity, phasing out of coal-based and diesel based energy sources.

For the efficient development of the Baimskaya ore zone in Russia's Chukotka, Rosatom is planning to build four modernized RITM-200-based floating power units, three of them in full-time operation, while one unit intended for backup use during repairs and fuel reloading.

RITM-200 reactors are already a reference technology. Today, six such reactors have been installed on our icebreakers "Arktika" (commissioned in October 2021), "Siberia" and "Ural". Two more similar icebreakers, Yakutia and Chukotka, are under construction.

Today, there are more than 70 different SMR projects (land-based, floating or undersea) in the world but only Rosatom has an operating SMR NPP.

To find out more please follow the link:

https://www.rusatom-overseas.com/smr/

4) **Does Rosatom believe that South Africa could be a potential partner in relation to the construction of nuclear components for the African continent?**

Should the country embark on a meaningful local nuclear programme and rebuild its competencies in the nuclear sector then yes, it certainly could be. South Africa could become a global player in the manufacture of nuclear components.

5) **Does Rosatom have any concerns over the way in which its agreement with the Zuma administration was depicted? How does it believe its intentions in terms of that deal should be understood?**

It is vital to note that Rosatom was one of the interested vendors who had signed an IGA with South Africa as well as participated in the RFI process and that no nuclear deal was struck with any South African entity or administration. We believe that relations in the field of nuclear energy should be distanced from politics. Rosatom is committed to participating in an open and transparent nuclear procurement process in South Africa.